Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**AP World History Midterm**

**Unit 1 Information:**

1. The ultimate source of wealth and power in any agricultural society is
   1. Gold.
   2. Copper.
   3. Land.
   4. The accumulation of weapons.
2. To change to an agriculturally based economy as a result of the Neolithic Revolution
   1. Was gradual as it took hundreds or thousands of years
   2. Developed in one part of the world and spread from there
   3. Was universally accepted throughout the world
   4. Led to a decrease in population
3. The development of agriculture led to an increase in population because
   1. Farming was much less labor intensive than hunting and gathering
   2. The stable food source allowed for more permanent homes and larger families
   3. Farming provided a healthier diet that hunting and gathering
   4. Hunting and gathering was an extremely dangerous lifestyle
4. Egypt benefited from its geographic location because
   1. It was located at the crossroads of key trade routes.
   2. It emerged along key migration routes and was thus exposed to diverse ideas and peoples.
   3. Isolated by desert, it was spared major invasions.
   4. Its vast resources prevented it from ever having to engage in long-distance trade.
5. Which geographic factor had a major influence on the development of both Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilizations?
6. River valleys
7. Cool temperatures
8. Locations near a strait
9. Mountains
10. Which modern-day territories constitute Mesoamerica?
    1. Mexico and Central America
    2. Central and South America
    3. North and South America
    4. Most of Mexico and the U.S.
11. Which of the following is an example of Hellenism?
    1. The presence of Greek architecture in the Middle East
    2. The limited democracy of Athens
    3. The presence of pyramids in Egypt and ziggurats in Mesopotamia
    4. The extensive roads of the Persian and Roman Empires
12. The Chinese system of Mandate of Heaven refers to
    1. The power granted to the ruler form the heavens
    2. The emperor’s obligation to give laws to his people
    3. The never ending power of the emperor
    4. The belief in many gods
13. In China, the development of civil service examinations and a belief in filial piety reflect the influence of

A. Socrates

B. Confucianism

C. Plato

D. Buddhism

1. During the Han Dynasty, scholar officials
   1. Lost their governmental offices to aristocrats
   2. Came increasingly from the merchant and peasant classes
   3. Insisted on harsh law codes to maintain control
   4. Instituted a system of examination to prepare professional civil servants
2. Chinese women in the Classical Age
   1. Were free to choose the men they would marry
   2. Could become scholar-gentry provided they passed the state exam
   3. Were legally subordinated to fathers and husbands at all class levels
   4. Dominated the intellectual and artistic activities of China
3. The major impact of Alexander the Great’s conquests was the
   1. Elimination of foreign influences from Greek culture
   2. Establishment of a unified government from the eastern Mediterranean
   3. Spread of Greek culture throughout the eastern Mediterranean
   4. Destruction of regional trade and commerce

13. Which society practiced direct democracy?

A. Ancient Athens

B. Gupta Empire

C. Dynastic China

D. Early Egypt

14. The caste system in India was characterized by

A. Toleration for various religious beliefs

1. Equality between men and women
2. A lack of social mobility
3. The right of people to choose their occupations
4. A major difference between Buddhism and Hinduism was that
   1. Buddhism denied the need for caste, rites, and sacrifice to achieve nirvana
   2. Hinduism was monotheistic, and Buddhism was polytheistic
   3. Buddhism denied rebirth, reincarnation, and emphasized the real world
   4. Hinduism taught respect for all living things and prohibited killing
5. Confucian social relationships
   1. Established a hierarchy and insisted upon reciprocal duties between people
   2. Taught its practitioners to seek inner harmony with the natural way
   3. Used rewards for correct behavior and punishments for transgressions
   4. Were based on universal love and forgiveness
6. What ideas do Hinduism and Buddhism have in common?
   1. Universal salvation
   2. Reincarnation
   3. The caste system
   4. Monotheism
7. Social order was regulated in India through
   1. Heavy reliance on the teachings of the Brahmins who taught that all humans were equal.
   2. Stories called Upanishads that taught children how to behave.
   3. A social hierarchy made up of a series of Castes and sub-castes.
   4. Strict religious teachings.
8. In Hinduism the highest goal of the individual soul was
   1. To enter into permanent union with Indra and thus escape the cycle of permanent rebirth.
   2. To escape the cycle of birth and rebirth and enter into permanent union Brahman.
   3. To follow the Four Noble Truths.
   4. To fulfill the individual’s special destiny as spelled out in the process of predestination
9. Buddhism was spread to China by
   1. Indian holy men who traveled the Indian Ocean region.
   2. Foreign merchants who traveled the silk roads.
   3. The Korean Intellectuals who brought Buddhism from China.
   4. The Buddha who found religion in China after unrest between his followers and the Hindus.

21. One similarity between the ancient civilizations in Egypt and in China is that they developed

1. Nomadic lifestyles
2. Monotheistic belief systems
3. Democratic governments
4. Written forms of communication

22. Which statement most likely represents the view of a citizen of ancient Athens visiting Sparta?

1. “The government and society in Sparta are so strict. The people have little voice in government.”
2. “I feel as though I have never left home. Everything here is the same as it is in Athens.”
3. “This society allows for more freedom of expression than I have ever experienced in Athens.”
4. “I have never heard of a society like Sparta that believes in only one God.”

23.

- If a man has destroyed the eye of a free man, his own eye shall be destroyed.

- If a man has knocked out the teeth of a man of the same rank, his own teeth shall be knocked out.

These rules are based on the

1. Analects of Confucius
2. Code of Hammurabi
3. Ten Commandments
4. Koran (Qur’an)

24.

• Roman women could own property.

• Roman women could make wills leaving their property to whomever they chose.

A valid conclusion drawn from these facts is that Roman women

1. Had the right to vote
2. Enjoyed some legal rights
3. Were equal to men
4. Could hold political offices

25. Olympic games, the poems of Homer, and Hellenistic culture are associated with which

Ancient civilization?

1. Egyptian
2. Roman
3. Greek
4. Phoenician

**Unit 2 Information:**

26.) The leader of Muslim society is known as the:

1. Priest.
2. Caliph.
3. Lord.
4. Emperor.
5. Allah.

27.) The division between Sunni-Shiite Muslims occurred because of

1. A difference in fundamental religious teachings.
2. The need for fair division of funds by the Muslim leaders between both groups.
3. The death of Muhammad and argument over secession.
4. The ongoing feud between Jews and Muslims.
5. Belief in the Old Testament of the Bible.

28.) Which of the following is true of the Abbasid Caliphate?

1. It presided over the golden age of Islamic culture.
2. It forbade Jews and Christians to practice their own religion.
3. It provided skilled and firm leadership against the European Crusades.
4. It imposed sanctions on China and refused to trade with the Far East.
5. It established separate Muslim states in Egypt and the Western Sahara.

29.) The law practiced in several Muslim countries that suppresses the rights of women and allows activities like honor killing is known as

1. Feudalism
2. Sharia Law
3. Allah’s Creed
4. Sunniism
5. Secularism

30.) The center of the Islamic Empire was

1. Jerusalem
2. Baghdad
3. Tenochtitlan
4. Mecca
5. Medina

31.) The Sunni-Shiite Split resulted from a disagreement over

a. whether Muhammad was a god

b. the content of the five pillars.

c. the role of the Ka’ba in Islam

d. who should succeed Muhammad

e. the validity of the Quran

32.) The Indian Ocean Trade extended between

a. Asia and Africa

b. Europe and Central America

c. Asia and the Americas

d. Africa and South America

e. Europe and North America

33.) Which of the following is true about the Indian Ocean Trade route?

a. It spread both ideas and new goods along the routes between the Islamic and African worlds.

b. It was not as important as the Silk Road.

c. It was the first trade route to stop the selling of human beings.

d. It was frequently disrupted by the Mongols.

e. It enabled the Chinese to build the Great Wall of China to travel along.

34.) In Korea and Vietnam

a. Democracy flourished as people lived in states ruled by governors.

b. Writing never occurred, leaving little written history.

c. The shogunate imposed a strict code for people to live by.

d. Women were able to take power in government.

e. Rice paddy farming became an important part of agriculture and economics.

35.) During the Middle ages, feudalism dominated all forms of life by doing all of the following EXCEPT:

a. providing protection for the lower members of society.

b. allowing marriages to be determined or approved by the king.

c. ensuring that serfs remained on the land that they were required to work.

d. making the fief the center part of life, in that people lived, worked on, and protected it.

e. allowing knights to leave the fief only when they were needed to provide protection.

36.) The religious domination that emerged to dominate Medieval Europe was

a. Catholicism

b. Judaism

c. Islam

d. Buddhism

e. Monotheism

37.) Which of the following best describes a guild?

a. a group of merchants who came together in order to dominate a market.

b. a group of merchants in the same field who set prices and promised protection to each other.

c. a group of craftspeople who agreed to sell the same product.

d. a group of individuals who believed in the same political ideas.

e. a group of people who established individual armies because they did not have faith in knights.

38.) What health-related crisis gravely affected China, the Middle East, and Europe during the fourteenth century?

1. The spread of the bubonic plague
2. Crop blights that killed wheat and rice
3. The outbreak of Spanish flu
4. The global cooling known as the “little ice age”
5. An early form of the ebola virus

39.) Who most likely made the following statement:

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| ***"God himself will lead them, for they will be doing His work. There will be absolution and remission of sins for all who die in the service of Christ. Here they are poor and miserable sinners; there they will be rich and happy. Let none hesitate; they must march next summer. God wills it!”*** |

1. Richard the Lionhearted
2. Saladin
3. Genghis Khan
4. Pope Urban I
5. Mohammad

40.) Which of the following was a result of the Crusades?

a. Western knights carved out a kingdom in the Holy Land that lasted until the sixteenth century.

b.     The Fourth Crusade aided in the defense of Constantinople and preserved the integrity of the Byzantine Empire.

c.     The Crusades demonstrated a new Western superiority in the wider world.

d.     The Crusades helped to open the West to new cultural and economic influences from the Middle East.

e.     The Muslims adopted much of Europe's culture.

41.) When the Black Death struck Europe it had travelled along trade routes from

a. Italy

b. China

c. Japan

d. Africa

e. Central America

42.) The period known as the Middle Ages in Europe

a. was an era in which European culture and civilization dominated the Mediterranean region

b. was a period of isolation and stagnation for European society

c. began with feudal kings in control and ended with the Roman Catholic church as the dominant power in Europe.

d. began with the fall of Rome and ended with the decline of Europe’s feudal and religious institutions.

e. saw Christianity confined to lands in the West.

43.) Serfs differed from slaves in that

a. serfs were largely commercialized artisans while slaves were agricultural

b. serfs were ethnically Europeans while slaves were Muslims, pagans, and Africans

c. they could not be bought or sold, and own some of the land that they farmed

d. serfs could serve in the military, while slaves could not

e. slaves frequently were better educated and lived in towns.

44.) The major result of the Crusades was the

a. conversion of eastern Europe to Roman Catholicism

b. establishment of a cultural and economic contact between western Europe and the Middle East

c. conquest of the Holy Land and Jerusalem

d. destruction of the European nobility and military class

e. creation of a new Holy Roman Empire ruling many Mediterranean lands.

45.) The Silk Road flourished under Mongol rule because

a. unlike the Muslims, who looked down on merchants, the Mongols encouraged trade.

b. the Mongols controlled all parts of the Silk Road, which allowed for relatively easy trade.

c. the Turks hired Mongol armies to protect the Silk Roads.

d. the Silk Road came into existence only during the period of Mongol rule

e. Timur destroyed the Silk Road as part of his conquest, so the only time it could flourish was under the Mongols.

46.) Although the Mongols were often brutal, they were

a. no more violent than the Europeans, Muslims, or Chinese of the day

b. tolerant of religious differences and encouraged trade

c. unwilling to destroy art works and buildings

d. devoted to nonviolence

e. apt to leave enemies alive and revolting cities unpunished

47.) All of the following are true about Genghis Khan except

a. he was kept as a slave in his younger life due to a murder

b. he was able to expand the size of the Mongol Empire larger than the Roman Empire

c. he died leaving a long line of rulers

d. he was never able to take over China

e. he was believed in rule of law, which also applied to him.

48.) Which of the following best describes the Mayan civilization?

a. they were firm believers in Christianity.

b. they focused on ritual sacrifices to please the gods.

c. they were nomadic pastoralists.

d. they developed a simple calendar and writing system.

e. they were defeated by the Aztecs in a long war.

49.) Which of the following did the Maya and the Aztecs NOT have in common?

1. A cultural tradition influenced by the Olmec
2. A religion that practiced human sacrifice
3. The architectural capabilities of building large pyramids
4. The veneration of similar deities [the worshipping of similar gods]
5. Strong, centralized rule from a single capital

50.) Which civilization is being described below?

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| ***In spite of this being held a good year, they were still menaced with many other evils and bad signs, if they did not perform the sacrifices ordained. These were having dances on tall stilts, with offerings of heads of turkeys, bread and drinks made of maize. They had to offer clay dogs with bread on their backs, the old women dancing with them in their hands, and sacrificing a virgin puppy with black back.*** |

1. Mayans
2. Mongols
3. Incas
4. Aztecs
5. Olmecs

**Unit 3 Information:**

51. All of the following were a major innovation that improved exploration except:

a. Astrolabe

b. Traverse Board

c. Caravel Sail/Ships

d. Magnetic Compass

e. Thermometer

52. Which of the following describes a difference in Spanish and French colonization in the New World?

a. The French sailed from Europe while the Spanish sailed from the Indies

b. The Spanish traded gold while the French traded ivory.

c. The French established permanent colonies while the Spanish intended to leave for Spain.

d. The Spanish traded in beaver pelts while the French traded gold.

e. The Spanish improved relationships with Native Americans while the French did not.

53. Which of the following best describes Christopher Columbus?

a. an Italian navigator who sailed under the French flag and landed in the Americas.

b. a Spanish navigator who sailed to the Indies and mistakenly named the Natives “Indians”

c. an Italian navigator who was funded by the Spanish flag and landed in the New World

d. a French explorer who landed in Plymouth, Massachusetts

e. a British navigator who landed in the New World

54. Which of the following provides the most accurate description of the Columbian Exchange?

a. European food to the Western Hemisphere; Western Hemisphere disease to Europe; African population to Europe

b. African livestock to the Western Hemisphere; European technology to Africa; Western Hemisphere food to Europe

c. Western Hemisphere technology to Africa; African food to Europe; European population to the New World

d. European technology to Africa; Western Hemisphere population to Africa; African food to the Western Hemisphere

e. African population to the Western Hemisphere; Western Hemisphere food to Europe and Africa; African and European diseases to the Western Hemisphere

55. What is an example of the changes brought about by the Columbian Exchange?

a. the importation of coffee to Africa by South America

b. the European encounter with the horse in plains of North America

c. the extraction of silver from Brazil by the Spanish

d. the introduction of corn and potatoes from Europe to the Americas

e. the spread of smallpox from North America to Europe

56. What resulted from the Portuguese exploration of West Africa in the 1400s?

a. the Trans-Atlantic slave trade began.

b. the African societies died out.

c. African and Portuguese societies fought each other.

d. the Portuguese established permanent societies in Africa.

e. the Portuguese spread disease to Africa

57. The majority of slaves imported to the New World went to

a. the Carolinas

b. the Caribbean

c. Canada

d. Brazil

e. Spain

58.

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| ***It was as though the animals were ready to fight each other for any bit of air that they could grasp. The creatures looked up at me from beneath deck with eyes filled with sadness and fear as they were packed, one by one, into the hull. I was disgusted…*** |

The quote above is most likely describing:

1. Plantation slavery
2. The Amistad Incident
3. The Middle Passage
4. Debtors Prison
5. Prisoners of War during the Crusades

59. The three steps of the Triangular Trade are:

a. Gold from Spain, Slaves from Africa, Sugar from the Americas

b. Ivory from France, Slaves from Africa, Rum from the Americas

c. Weapons from Spain, Gold from Africa, Slaves from the Americas

d. Weapons from Europe, Slaves from Africa, Rum from the Americas

e. Gold from Europe, Slaves from Africa, Sugar from the Americas

60. All of the following are true of the Transatlantic Slave Trade EXCEPT:

a. Over 300,000 slaves were brought to the New World.

b. The majority of slaves went to South America & The Caribbean

c. It was formally ended in the 1800s

d. it was needed due to the poor health of Native Americans

e. It was stopped first in the United States.

**Religions Matching:**

*Directions: Match the phrases/characteristics on the left with the religion on the right. You will use each religion at least twice.*

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| 61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion believes that the prophet is Mohammad and Mecca and Medina are its Holy Cities.  62. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion follows the way of the Tao.  63. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion believes in the Four Noble Truths and Eightfold Path.  64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ There are several different branches of this religion, including Catholics, Protestants, and Baptists.  65. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The Holy Book of this religion is the Torah, or Old Testament.  66. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion began the Caste System in India.  67. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion became important in China and deals with relationships among people.  68. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ It is said that this religion was founded by Jesus Christ, the Savior.  69. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion believes in three gods, including one named Vishnu.  70. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion is monotheistic and believes in such occasions as Bar and Bat Mitzvahs.  71. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion was founded by Siddhartha Gautama.  72. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion is focused on “The Way” and originated around the same time as Confucianism in Asia.  73. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion’s holy book is the Koran (Quran)  74. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion focuses on filial piety and ancestor worship.  75. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion has the five pillars of faith, one of which being that all followers should make a pilgrimage to the holy city. | A. Buddhism  B. Confucianism  C. Daoism  D. Hinduism  E. Christianity  F. Judaism  G. Islam |

**Short Answer Questions**

*Answer* ***three*** *of the following questions. Each question will be worth five points. Each answer should be about five sentences and written below.*

1. Describe one of the following societies: Egypt, Han China, and/or Mesopotamia. What would it be like to live in this society?
2. Explain one of the major world religions (Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism to someone who had never known about it before.
3. What was the feudal system? What are the various roles played by people in the feudal system?
4. What caused the Sunni-Shiite divide?
5. What was the Black Death and how did it effect Europe?
6. Explain the reasons for the beginning of the Crusades and the effect it had on Muslim and Christian relations.
7. What were the consequences of exploration to the New World?
8. Why did the Slave Trade begin?
9. What was the Middle Passage? What would this experience be for Africans?
10. What role did Africa play in the Slave Trade?

**Short Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**Short Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**Short Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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